

begins to blossom, it is constantly seen hovering before its white flowers, and as each forest tree begins to bloom, it rifles them of their sweets. It finds nourishment even in the Chamkra flower, and is now (May) every morning to be seen hovering over the poisonous Ak Madar Aling; with it many Humble-bees are seen feasting on the same sweets, and looking like smaller sun-birds. It is very bold, but does not like confinement, though it will suck out honey from flowers put between the bars of its cage. It sings pleasantly, *i. e.* it has two or three sharp pretty chirps. It moults in the rainy season, and at this time its whole breast is yellow, with the exception of a purple line in the middle; the back feathers are all a dull olive-green, but with one or two purple feathers appearing.

This bird often alights on the twig near the flower if smooth, and twisting its head over it, sucks out the honey.

4. DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTEROUS INSECTS FROM NORTHERN INDIA. BY FREDERIC MOORE, ASSISTANT MUSEUM EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(Annulosa, Pl. XLIV.—XLV.)

1. *PIERIS NAMA*, E. Doubleday, MS. (Pl. XLIV. figs. 1, 2.)

*Male*.—Upper-side white; fore-wing with a narrow brown line along costal margin, curving and widening across near the middle of the wing, and again tapering to posterior angle; hind-wing tinged with black (as if from intensity of that colour on the under-side) along the outer margin, where the veinlets are dark brown.

*Female*.—Brown, with three longitudinal white streaks in middle of fore-wing, and two in the hind-wing: these streaks in some specimens being confluent and occupying nearly the whole of the middle of both fore- and hind-wings; under-side, along costal margin and widening to the outer margin of fore-wing, greenish-yellow, the rest white; hind-wing greenish-yellow, darker on the veins, and nearly white along discoidal cell towards anterior angle.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 inches.

*Hab.* Darjeeling; Sylhet; Bootan. In Mus. East India Company.

*Remark*.—The late Mr. E. Doubleday was acquainted with the male insect only, to which he applied the above MS. name to specimens in the British Museum; both sexes I have now the pleasure of characterizing.

2. *PIERIS SETA*, Moore. (Pl. XLIV. fig. 3.)

Upper-side blackish-brown; fore-wing with two rows of narrowish white marks, two lengthened marks between median and submedian veinlets, and four small spots within discoidal cell; hind-wing with a marginal row of whitish spots, another row from costal margin widening towards the anal angle, abdominal margin broadly whitish,

the latter tinged with yellow, also a white linear mark in discoidal cell. Under-side as in the upper-side, but with all the markings on the hind-wings yellow. Wings shaped as in *P. Thestylis*. Expanse of wings  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

*Hab.* Bootan. In Mus. East India Company.

3. *PIERIS SANACA*, Moore. (Pl. XLIV. fig. 4.)

Upper-side white; fore-wing with the veins and veinlets broadly clouded with black, leaving only a row of lanceolate white spots on the outer margin, and another row of more linear-shaped marks extending across the disc; hind-wing with the veins and veinlets sharply defined with black, discoidal and median veins clouded with black, the latter broadly so; also a marginal row of angular lunate marks; anterior base and anal angle bright yellow. Under-side: fore-wing as in the upper-side, but the white markings more clearly defined, those near the anterior angle being yellowish; hind-wing with the dark colour broader, and the white spaces nearly covered with yellow. Shape of wings as in *P. Belladonna*. Expanse of wings  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

*Hab.* Darjeeling. In Mus. East India Company.

4. *PIERIS INDRA*, Moore. (Pl. XLIV. fig. 5.)

Upper-side dark brown; fore-wing with a central longitudinal space of white from the base, also two small white spots near anterior angle; hind-wing with the anterior base brownish greenish-white, also with two white spots near anterior angle. Under-side: fore-wing with a broad irregular fascia from middle of costal margin to posterior angle; anterior angle chrome-yellow, with some white dividing the two colours; basal half white, tinged with straw-yellow along discoidal cell; hind-wing chrome-yellow, and minutely irrorated with brown; anterior half of discoidal cell and space between each veinlet near outer margin white, also a dark brown dot on discocellular veinlet. Wings shaped as in *P. Paulina*. Expanse of wings 3 inches.

*Hab.* Darjeeling. In Mus. East India Company.

The nearest ally of *P. Indra* appears to be *P. Lalage*, E. Doubleday, Diurnal Lep. t. 6. f. 5, also from N. India.

5. *PIERIS DURVASA*, Moore. (Pl. XLIV. fig. 6.)

*Male*.—Upper-side white; fore-wing from middle of costal margin, curving transversely, apically, and scalloped to near end of outer margin, black, and having near the apex some white marks, generally three, the outer ones being sometimes indistinct; base of costal margin and body greenish; on the middle of discocellular veinlets is a round black spot, and another more quadrate spot between the first and second median veinlets, the latter slightly touching at the angle the scalloped black outer margin.

*Female*.—Black colour broader, the quadrate spot larger and broadly confluent at the angle with the outer margin, thus forming a white spot on middle of outer margin; hind-wings of female with a marginal row of blackish spots, the extreme margin and anal angle

being yellowish-white. Under-side : apex of fore-wing pale yellow, the black colour forming only a curved transverse bar, besides the two black spots ; hind-wings wholly pale yellow, and having a small disco-cellular black spot ; body yellowish.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

*Hab.* Darjeeling, Assam. In Mus. East India Company.

The form of the wings of *Pieris Durvasa* is the same as in *P. Paulina* and *P. Pandione*.

6. *PAPILIO JANAKA*, Moore, n. sp. (Pl. XLV.)

Upper-side black ; hind-wing with a white patch on the disc, which is divided by three of the veinlets, thus forming four separate patches, the outer one on each side being the shortest, and the two nearest the abdominal margin being tinged with red ; three submarginal and three marginal lunules and circular mark at anal angle red ; tail with two red spots. Under-side black ; fore-wing with the base red ; hind-wing with patch on the disc as on upper-side, but the portion nearest abdominal margin nearly covered with red, which colour is continued upwards and downwards, occupying the base of the wing and the whole space between the third median veinlet and submedian vein ; lunules as above, but are larger, and a fourth submarginal one appears between the discoidal and first median veinlets ; tail spotted as above ; cilia between the angles white ; head, neck, body beneath and sides red.

Wings shaped as in *P. Bootes*, Westw. Arc. Ent. t. 31.

Expanse of wings 5 inches.

*Hab.* Darjeeling. In Mus. East India Company.

*Remark.*—*Papilio Bootes* appears to be a near ally of *P. Janaka*.

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May 26, 1857.

Dr. Gray, F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

The following papers were read :—

1. DESCRIPTION OF CHINESE SHEEP SENT TO H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT BY RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, ESQ., H.M. VICE-CONSUL AT SHANGHAI. PRESENTED BY H. R. H. TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN APRIL 1855. BY A. D. BARTLETT, ESQ.

(Mammalia, Pl. LII.)

These Sheep differ from all others that I have seen in not possessing external ears. In size they are equal to ordinary sheep ; the wool is perfectly white, rather *course and mixed with long hairs* ;